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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1905.

#### The Free Bridge Proposal.

We are not surprised that the Richmond members of the Joint Committee of the Councils of Richmond and Manchester approved the resolution which was presented and adopted at Wednesday night's meeting, providing for the purchase of the Mayo's Bridge. The resolution recommends to the Councils of the respective cities that the Commissioners of the Manchester and Richmond Free Bridge Company be instructed to purchase the bridge for the sum of \$127,000; it being further provided, however, that if they deem the aforesald price excessive, and are unable to secure an offer from owners of the present bridge, tha they consider satisfactory and reasonable, that they shall proceed to condemn the said property in accordance with the terms of the act of the Legislature, approved April 2, 1902.

It may be stated just here that the act or the Legislature referred to incorporating the Manchester and Richmond Free Bridge Company confers upon that company the right-

"To construct a free bridge for the "To construct a free bridge for the use of the public across James River from the southern to the northern shore of said river, at or near the present Mayo Bridge, running from Hull Street, ir. Manchester, to Fourteenth Street, in Richmond, and all necessary approaches at either end of said bridge, and for that purpose shall have power to acquire, by at either end of said orings, and or the purpose shall have power to acquire, by purchase or condemnation; the present Mayo Bridge, now the property of the Mayo Land and Bridge Company, and may purchase or condemn the lands, easements, or privileges necessary for sald approaches, and the right of way for sald bridge over and across said river and the Islands therein, so far as the same may be necessary."

The City Attorney has no doubt, and has so advised that under this act the Manchester and Richmond Free Bridge Company has the right to build a new bridge, parallel to Mayo's Bridge, running from Hull Street, Manchester, to Fourteenth Street, Richmond, Moreover, the City Engineer has prepared plans showing that such a bridge would be entirely practicable. One plan provides for a bridge just above Mayo's Bridge, and the other just below. In the one case the estimated cost of condemned prop erty would be about \$58,000; in the other case about \$25,000, with \$5,000 more for a retaining wall on the Manchester side.

We are prone to say, however, after examining all the plans, that we are quenched. clearly of opinion that it would be far better, from every point of view, to purchase Mayo's Bridge and use the site for the new bridge. But the site is the only valuable consideration, for the bridge itself would be worthless in the construction of the proposed new free bridge, Not even the piers could be used, and we cannot but think that \$127,000 is a big price for it. It is claimed that its carnings will pay a good percentage on that sum, but it must be considered that the bridge is in wretched repair, and that a 'arge sum of money must be soon expended upon it by its owners in order to keep up the present earnings.

In view of these premises, we are firmly of opinion that the property should be acquired by condemnation proceedings. Let us apply to the court to appoint commissioners, and let the commission ers say what the property is worth, There would be nothing to lose and all to gain by such a proceeding. It goes without saying that the commisstoners would not allow owners more than \$127,000, the price at which they now of fer to sell, and the strong probability is that they would fix the price at figures much lower. The resolution of the Joint Committee puts the cart before

#### The Law of Progress.

Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in discussing recently the situation in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, said:

'I think that the increase of wages, taken straight through, amounts to about 16 per cent. and I do not believe that the additional cost of living is quite that. However, there is this to be taken into consideration: With the increase in wages came an increase in wants and desires. They now want things and demand clothing that they were unaccustomed to prior to 1990."

It is a desire that makes struggle. The man, whose only desire is for a rude shelter under which to sleep and for appetite, will struggle only for the means The Times-Dispatch Building to supply his simple wants. But as his desires increase his struggle for the means to gratify them correspondingly will increase. The more he has the more he wants, for God hath made him so. As he progresses he will demand comforts, where he formerly demanded only the necessaries of life, and when Indeed, these are after all but rela tive terms. What a man in one stawill regard as comforts, the man in a higher station will regard as necformerly regard as luxuries we finally come to regard as necessaries. Many man who has lived in comparative comfort on a salary of \$1,000 a year and has all his expenses and lay by a snug sum from year to year, has, subsequently a salary of \$3,000 or \$3,000, found it difficult to pay his way and keep out of debt. He is more often hard with the larger salary than formerly with the smaller. The simple explanation is that the more he has the more he wants, and his expenses increase accordingly.

be no progress. It is well for a man to be contented with his lot, so long as he is doing as well as he can, but contentment does not mean lazy satisfaction. There is no progress in any direction with the self-satisfied man. If he knows as much as he wants to know he will not study; If he is as good as he desires to be he will not im prove his morals; if he has enough money to satisfy his wants and his ambitions he will not exert himself to get more.

It is just here that Democracy, comes in with its inspiring doctrine, and says that no limitations and restrictions shall be put upon any man's talents, exertions or opportunities, Democracy demands that no restraints of any character whatsover shall be laid upon a man so long as he does not trespass upon the rights of others. It demands for every man a fair field and equal opportunities under the law, and it demands for workmen the privilege of using all legitimate and lawful means, by organization and otherwise, to advance their wages, to bette of gratifying their desires, with the injunction and restriction only that they must keep within their own biwful rights and that they must under no circumstances violate the rights of oth-

It is a hopeful sign that the honest workmen of America are not content to live like the peasants of Russia, but are ever desirous of improving their sit uation in life and with every improvement desire greater improvement. It is the law of progress and whenever the law is disregarded, the human race will retrograde more and more.

#### The Wreck of the Baku Oil Industry.

The rioting in the Caucasus, which has past ten days appears now to have abated casus this disturbance has been severe and the consequence would appear be serious. At the bottom of all troubles is the political condition of dissatisfaction with Russian misrule, against time and again rebelled In this par-ticular instance the Tartars were the prime agents of disturbance. Joined by some 4.000 armed Kurds, they fell afoul of the Armenians, killed two or three hundred villages The homes of Armenian and Russian workmen were wrecked wherever found. The efforts of the religious leaders,

check the uprising by a "peace procession" through the town streets utter failure, nor were the Cossacks more forcible attempts to secure quiet more successful. The Tartars. were on the warpath and that is all there was to it. They were full of a lust for pillage and murder which had to be

So far, so good. In this district, under existing conditions, rebellions are to be expected, and rebellions moan trouble. Unfortunately, however, the rowing focussed about the Black Town or oll district of Baku. Baku is one of the world's great centres of the oil industry taking rank only after the fields of Pennsylvania and Ohlo. It did so rank, that is; just now, thanks to the Tartars' running amuck, the oil business of Baku is temporarily annihilated. It is reported that 3,000 oil wells out of a total of 3,600 are ruined. Large quantities of of stored in wooden reserve tanks, were fired and wholly consumed. The total damage is placed at \$90,000,000 and business is at a standstill. Some months must clapse before the Baku district is

again able to supply its trade. It is an ill wind that wafts a blessing to nobody. Baku being unable to supply its customers, we may infer that some-body else will undertake to do so. The New York Independent figures that the Russian railroads annually consum 2.000,000 tons of crude oil for fuel. It is possible, of course, that the roads may now arrange to burn coal. If they decide to go on using oil, however, they will have to turn to America for it, and thanks would appear to be due from Mi. Rockefeller. Even a Tartar jamboree may thus prove grist for Standard Oil.

The Government's Way

According to Representative Hay, of Virginia, a resolution will be offered on the first day of the approaching session of Congress, providing for an investigation of the affairs of the Pan-

affairs in a business-like way. But the government must do everything by the red lape system. General rules are laid down and every man in the employment of the government must go by the rule. The government is a ponderous machine and its work is done in a mechanical way. When Mr. Hay's investigation is made it will probably be found that the trouble lies just there.

"Royall's Meeting." We say to the News Londer that the Times-Dispatch is in no way responsible for Mr. Royall's proposed mass-meeting, and we do not vouch for it. But we do not share our neighbor's fears of direful consequences. We are not afraid of a Richmond mass-meeting on an occasion of this character. One meeting was held when the feeling was more intense than it now is, and we have the testimony of the News Leader that it was orderly and altogether levely. We predict that the next meeting will be of the same general character.

But if there is cause for alarm, if Mr. Royall's plan is "rash, extreme, unwise and dangerous,", that is, the greater reason why the conservative citizens of the city should attend the meet-

It should surely not be left to the monopoly and tender mercles of "Republicans, non-voters, and anybody elses" It is called Mr. Royall's meeting by courtesy, but in point of fact it will be the people's meeting. Therefore, let the people turn out and control it. We can, at least, promise them a bright and entertaining speech from Mr. Royall, and we can as safely promise that it will be neither disrespectful nor incendiary.

Richmond is a growing city and it is naturally attracting many newcomers. But it is hardly accurate to say that our population is cosmopolitan. The great majority of our people are natives or old inhabitants. That is why Richmond is such a conservative city.

"I believe that my place in history will be determined not by what the people are able to do for me, but by what I am able to do for the people."—William I Propose.

That is a noble saying, and there is philosophy in every word. The men who are affectionately remembered from generation to generation are they who have forgotten themselves in their earnest and generous desires to serve the people.

Some of these Western farmers in attendance upon the congress ought to be taken out on a Virginia 'possum hunt, to the end that they may really know something of the joys of Virginia rural

That man Addicks, of Delaware, threatens a new and startling appearance on the political stage. The startlingness of the appearance will depend in a great measure upon the bank account

It is beginning to leak out that some o the cultivators in attendance upon the Farmers' Congress are "cultivators"

The Czar, having made peace with his friend, the Mikado, now has time to negotiate with the people of his own

threshing machine collide, as they did a few days ago, an earthquake is bound

After all, perhaps the Japs were only celebrating their victory, in a riotous way it is true, but celebrating all the Wall Street tempers the wind to the

s. l. to grow some more wool. No lon-The Governor of Massachusetts can' be persuaded that a second nomination

shorn lamb long enough to enable the

will fit quite as snugly as a Douglas That Tidewater railway which has so long been on paper is showing a very lively disposition to get on the ground.

The straw hat is making a very desperate effort to prolong its tenure of office, but the elements are against it. The Taggarts are booked for early retirement from the stage of public view.

Thanks, awfully, "To be well dressed is an evidence of our obligation to society."-Exchange.

Or to our tallor,

The base-ball man will now take rest and give the foot-ballist a fighting

chance. Secretary Shaw is gradually getting up to the point of confessing his presidential

The Japs just had a little pyrotechnic display. It was not a riot. The fiful yellow fever will soon be over Jack Frost is near at hand.

The coal trust seems to have struck an irreducible minimum also

"The Committee of Fifty." Editor of The Times-Dispatch;
Sir.—'A decent and manly examination
of the acts of the government should be
not only tolerated, but encouraged.'—Inaugural address of William Henry Harri-

with that the increase of wages, taken straight through, amounts to about 16 per cent. and I do not believe that the does not charge that anybody the didditional cost of living is quite that the does not charge that anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistcasance. With the increase in wases came an increase in wants and desires. They now want things and demand clothing that they were unaccustomed to prior to 1990."

That is in keeping with the rule of progress Civilization progresses according to the desires of the human race, in the desires of the human race, in the progressing now at a lively lies, for business men carry on their William Levals of the Pansata and canal Commission. Mr. Hay says No object can be more meritorious than that they does not charge that anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract and the purpose of our committee. No object can be more meritorious than that they says that he does not charge that anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract and I do not believe that that does not charge that anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract and I do not believe that that does not charge that anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract and I do not believe that that does not charge that anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract and I do not believe that that does not charge that anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract and I do not believe that that does not charge that anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract anybody in contract anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract in contract anybody is guilty of malfeasance of mistoasance in contract anybody is guilty of m

tide of those citizens who feel an intercest in the purity of elections. Every one knows that fraud was mediced at the recent Richmond local primary election. That fact has been proved, and the object of the committee is to search out the fraud bearing upon that election, and any other fraud incident thereto which may have occurred, and to punish it and to take steps to prevent it in the future. Writing as a lawyer who has the very highest respect for Judge Witt and for his court. A here state that he usurped a jurisdiction which he did not lawfully possess when he officially declared that the minority report of the grand jury should not be published. I do not assert that he made an intentional usurpation of power, but I do state that "gnorantallegs neinohem excusat." It was an error of his head and not of his heart. Ho doubtless meant well, but exceeded his power in attenpting to accomplish his object. The public acts of public officers are legitlante subjects of criticism, and in making this temperate review of Judge Witt's action. I transgress no tlaw or Virgimia, and I here refer with pride to the utterance of President William Henry Harrison, who said in his inaugural address, "A decent and many examination of the acts of the government should be not only tolerated, but encouraged." It is impossible to add to the strength of the paper of Mr. Everett Waddey, giving his response why he was willing to act as a member of the Committee of Fifty. The attempt to prove that the action of men like Mr. Waddey is a reflection upon our couri will fail, because it is not true. No action could have been more unwise than the natempt of the courit to suppress that report. Naturally the people resented it, for they have been improperly deprived of their just rights. In this brief criticism I have not mentioned and do not intend to mention the names of any of the candidates.

The principal at issue is of far more public importance, than the success or failure of any of them to obtain the object of their ambition. A stream c

who used, in giving a decision, the memorable words—
"Fraud cuts down everything."
And he was right. The writer claims to be second to none in party featly and party loyalty, but the most loyal Demorat that ever lived cannot be expected to give his support to any candidate who the voter positively believes obtained his nomination by fraud, and nothing could be more hurtful to the best interest of the Democratic party than the attempt to condone fraud perpetrated at the ballot box. It is the high and lofty object of the Committee of Fifty to turn on the light, so that all the people may know whether or not the candidates solected are justly entitled to their nominations. I do not state that they are or that they are not allowed by the conditions. By the content of the flame, and I seriously fear that it will swell the ranks of the Republican voters. Therefore, a life-long Democrat, and in the interest of true Democrat, of the frect to suppress the discovery of the truth.

A LIFELONG DEMOCRAT.

their effort to supplies the dustry of the truth the truth.

September 12, 1905.

(Our correspondent is mistaken in the statement that no lawyer has been found to sustain Judge Witt's course in not allowing the publication of the minority report. On the contrary, a member of the Richmond' bar, who is recognized as high authority in such matters, made through The Times-Dispatch an able defense of Judge Witt's course.—Ed. Times-Dispatch.)

#### Blair, Honor and History.

Blair, Honor and History.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—You say the expression at one time so famous in Virginia politics, "Honor won't buy a breakfast," was "first used by Frank S. Blair, Republican Attorney-General of Virginia." My recollection is that there has never been a Republican Attorney-General of our State. Frank S. Blair was elegted to this office on the Readjuster ticket with Governor Cameron in 1851, the old Conservative party having split on the debt question. This was before General Mahonolod his personal following into the Republican camp, and you will recall the fact that thousands of Readjusters refused to be thus led and maintained loyal allegiance to the Democracy.

1 think, too, that the isolated quotation from Mr. Blair's speech did him injustice. It was a campaign cauch-phrase somewhat after the order of that used against Major Daniel in connection with his views on the subject of popular education. It was charged that he said he "wanted to see every public school building burned to the ground." What he really said was that, rather than to see certain conditions that were detestible to him obtain, he had rather see these buildings burned—quite a different, thing from expressing a sentiment hostile to the public school system.

W. M. BICKERS.

# RHYMESFORTODAY

These Moving Days.

The circling year has swung around.
And brought once more the only rease
Why trucks and drays and mules aboundSing he! the glorious moving season!
Ah, they who've felt those odd delights,
Have sentiments they'll long remembe And so I sing the weary nights, And moving days of old September!

I sing all bureaus, beds and chairs,
Amassed in melee on the pavement;
I sing confusion everywhere,
Kind people vexed to mental ravement
I sing the sturdy moving-man,
Who juggles crockery and tables,
I sing the great capacious van,
Fresh from a summer in the stables.

And oh! the joys of moving in, The tender sweets of getting settled,
Those meals before the things have been
Unpacked—the kitchen still unketfied: The choice of paper for the walls.

The mutual complaints and strictures

he carpet-layers in the halls, Yourself engaged to hang the pictures Ah, no: September is not drab,

Ah, no: September is not drab,
As Sunday poets oft have named her;
I. who've so often moved my hibItation, know that they've defamed her.
I find September lively—I
Then fight the worst of all my battles
"Tis then I'm doemed to moving my
Impedimenta, goods and chattels!
—H, S. H,

Then and Now.

Then and Now.

Kansas and the grasshopper country used to furnish the odd, turbulent and picturesque in politics, from the Border days down to and beyond the eruption of Peffer and the advent of Jerry Simpson, the cracker-barrel statesman; but the scepter has passed to the Southwest. "Governor Davis, If you make any reference in any way to my private character in your speech to-day at Griffithsville, I will kill you instantly." Thus the attorney-general of Arkansas, "Bob" Rogers, accosts his excellency the Governor of the great Commonwealth of the Bear State on the rude platform of the wayside station of Higginson in the cold gray dawn of the merning before, while both these distinguished men are waiting like common mortals for a train.—

A Mere Suspicion.

It is suspected in some quarters that the statement regarding Mr. Cleveland's poverty was made for the purpose of discouraging people who come around and ask for contributions to benevolent purposes and scare the fish.—Kansas City Journal.

## MR. CHAS. L. TODD GIVES OUT DATA

Interesting Comparison of Value of City's Real and Personal Property.

#### MADE BY A CITY ASSESSOR

Paper of Great Value Compiled and Given to the Public.

This very interesting and important letter and statement came from Mr. Charles L. Todd, Chalrman of the City Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Hands and Carts Department-

ant.

I do not claim that they are absolutely necurate and final, but they are very nearly so, and when the tables are attheoritatively made up by the finance committee, as they doubtless will be very soon, the present unofficial exhibit or my own will be a very close approximation, provided of course, the suggestions with reference to the basis of valuing the gas and water works shall be adopted by the City Council, I had the honor of presenting the accompanying pro forms balance sheet to the Board of Aldermen last night. The results are so indicative of wise and careful mulcipal management, and so conclusive of the material idvancement of the city's financial property in the past ten years, as to unish grounds of sincere congratuation upon our present condition, and most bouyant hopefulness as to our future.

Very truly,

(Signed) CHAS, L. TODD.

Appended is the pro-forma balance sheet of the city of Richmond prepare by Mr. Todd: Almshouse (white)-Grounds and buildings ......Ol Furniture, laundry, ambulance, department, etc... Almshouse (colored)—
Grounds and buildings
Furniture 23,987 \$142.237 \$80,000 City Water Works—
Grounds, buildings, franchises, machinery ...... 2,100,000
City Gas Works—
Grounds, buildings, franchises and machinery ..... 1,000,000 3,500,000 8,000,000 City Hall-1,500,000 17,200 27,200 First Regimental Armory—
Grounds and buildings 87.052 49,200 Colored Armory— Grounds and buildings ..... 19,700 Chimborazo Park—
Grounds and buildings ...... 172,895 Clarke's Spring Property—
Grounds (thirty-six acres)
City Jall— 30,000 36,000 Grounds, buildings and cells ..... 5.000 70,000 Confederate Museum— Grounds and buildings ..... 28,000 Engine Houses—
Grounds and buildings ......\$92,145 Eles Alarm Department-50.000 45.750 Mules, carts and equipment ...... 21,00

the wisces of many citisens, I herewith furnish a comparison of the new di-mates of the city's real and personal property as compared with the old, which it seems has not been revised shice April 23, 1896.

12,912 27,500 James River Improvement—
Steam tugs, dredges, etc.
Lots, First and Orange
Lot, Madison and Canal
Lots, Fifth Street, \$450 and \$1,825 50,000 27,150 2,275 700 100 Lot. Belvidere Street
Lots. Henrico Street
Lots. Corner Leigh and Eleventh Streets
Lots and buildings, corner Seventh and Hospital Monroe Park—
Grounds and buildings ...... 270,490 Marshall Park—
V | Orounds and buildings 42,330 Jefferson Park-- Grounds and buildings ..... 38,288 120,200 Marekts, Second—
Grounds and buildings .....

Markets, Third—
Grounds and buildings ..... 94.750 48,000 New Reservoir Park—
Grounds and buildings 800,000 241,900 New Gas Holder— Grounds and buildings, exclusive of pipe line..... 150,000 Grounds and Buildings, exclusive of pipe.
Oakwood Cemetery—
Grounds and buildings.

Police and Patrol Department—
Furniture, teams and equipment.

River View Cemetery—
Grounds and buildings.

Riverside Park—
Grounds. 20,000 10,000 15,000 5.320 51.000 10,000 

468,250 5,500 3,640 7,000 2,346 Site smallpox hospital, grounds and buildings,..... Site smallpox hospital, grounds and outleings.
Terraced Roadway, grounds.
Triangular Lot, Broad and Adams, grounds.
Triangular Lot, Cary and Beech, grounds.
Triangular Lot, Grove and Harrison, grounds.
Triangular Lot, Grove and Morris, grounds.
Triangular Lot, Grove Ave, and Harrison, grounds.
Triangular Lot, Lombardy, Harrison and Park Ave.

Triangular Lot, Lombardy, Harman grounds.
Triangular Lot, Park Ave., Ivy and Mesdow, grounds,
Third Police Station—
Orounds and buildings
Stock Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Society,
without value (7) 9.320 \$11,905,882 \$7,140,274 CONTRA.

6,528,879 

## ROANOKE FIRM GETS CONTRACT

Southern Railway Making Great Improvements-Line Through Tennessee Mountains. (By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The Southern Railway has awarded to the firm of Sands and Oliver, railroad contractors, of Roanoke, Va., a million dol-lar contract, which with others let during the past six months, makes a total of \$2,000,000, which that road proposes to spend, and is already spending on im-

spend, and is already spending on important and far-reaching improvements on the Southern lines of road.

The contract awarded to the Roanoke firm eals for the double tracking of the Southern from Morristown to Knoxville. Tenn., a distance of forty-two or more miles, as well as the building of a line of road from Chattanooga. Tenn. to Stephenson, Ale.

The new line which the Southern system now proposes building will cross the Tennessee River at Chattanooga and connect with the Memphis line at Stephenson, running down the northwest bank of the Tennessee, instead of the southeast, which is occupied by the North Carolina and St. Louis tracks. This will give he Southern road a line of their own through the narrowest and most troublesome of the mountain plasses around Chattanooga. It is said that a contract will soon be let for double tracking the Southern from Knoxville to Chattanoogs.

### SHANGHAL BOYCOTT VERY DISASTROUS

Value of Goods Affected Estimate at Twenty-five Millions.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, September 14.-The State Department to-day received a communication from Consul General Rodgers at Shanghal, which sets forth the condition of affairs there commercially, growing out of the Chinese boycott. One phase of the movement which is disturbing to all business minds, he says, is the effect it is likely to produce upon the finances of that great center of commerce. There are at the present time, in Shanghal warehouses, approximately 169,000 bales of American piece goods, valued at nearly \$5,000,000 gold. The question, therefore, of marketing this commodity, and of collecting the money under the present conditions, and with Manchuria closed, he adds, presents a very serious condition, and is apt to cause great difficulty, not only to the Chinese merchants, but also to the importers. at Shanghal, which sets forth the co

Chinese merchants, but also to the importers.
What is true of piece goods, he says, is also true of all other lines of stapic products. The market has been overstocked and nothing is moving and while the Chinese merchants are now suffering the foreign firms will assuredly feel the effect on the settling dates. The total value of foreign goods likely to be effected by this boycott movement in Shanghai alone, has been estimated conservatively at twenty-five millions of dollars gold.

### THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia-Pair Friday and Saturday; light northeast to east whids. North Carolina-Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; fresh to brisk northeast winds.

23, 1880.

The figures regarding the real estate are based on the recent official assessment those appertaining to its personality and the result of diligent personal inquiry; and data obtained from the city account-Conditions Yesterday.

| Richmond's weather was clear and quite cool. Range of the thermometer: | 9 A. M. | 67 6 P. M. | 69 12 M. | 63 5 P. M. | 61 8 P. M. | 62 1-3 | 64 12 M. | 65 12 midnight | 65 12 midnight | 65 12 midnight | 65 13 M. | 66 12 midnight | 65 13 M. | 66 12 M. | 67 13 M. | 68 14 M. I do not claim that they are absolutely

Thermometer This Day Last Year 

Conditions in Important Cities.

Clear Clear Clear Clear Rain P. cloud P. cloud Rain Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Cloudy Clear Clea Mobile
New Orleans
New York City
Norfolk, Va.
Pittsburg, Pn
Ratelph
Savanuah
Bt, Louis Mo.
Vicksburg
Washington
Wilmington

Miniature Almanac 
 Sun rises......
 5:52
 HIGH TIDE.

 Sun sets.....
 6:18
 Morning....
 5:25

 Moon rises...
 7:32
 Evening...
 5:51

### THIS DAY IN HISTORY September 15th.

1775—Andrew Foulis, a learned Scottish printer, died. From his press issued some of the finest specimens of cor-rect and elegant printing produced in

the eighteenth century.

—The first aerial voyage made in 1804—An American newspaper declared

that it would be wisest to rotain the island of New Orleans and soil the rest of the Louisiana Purchase to Spain for what it would bring. 1829—Great preparations to celebrate the

approaching marriage of Ferdinand, King of Spain. 4—William H. Crawford, an American statesman, died. He was Minister to France in 1813, and in 1825 a candi-

date for the presidency. 1854—The French and English Baltic fleets left those waters homeward 1855—George T. Napler, a celebrated British general, died, aged 72. He first distinguished himself at Martinique in 1809, and afterwards in the Penin-

soven years civil and military gov-ernor of the Cape of Good Hope, where he introduced important measures and referms.
1884—The Cook county, Illinois, board of supervisors offered a bounty of \$10 to brokers for each man secured for

enlistment. 1868—A band of Indians defeated on the

1888—A band of Indians defeated on the banks of the Big Sandy. A terrible confingration ranged in the forests of Oregon and California, on both sides of the Columbia River.
 1870—Franco-Prussian war; the Prussian advance reaches the Paris fortifications. Prussian troops brought forward to surround the city. Part of the French ministry from Paris arrive at Tours.

the French ministry from Paris ar-rive at Tours.

1874—The White League Army in New Orleans succeeded in deposing Gov-ernor Kellogg and establishing Lieu-tenant-Governor McEnery in author-

ity.

1884—The Czar of Russia, the Emperor of
Germany and the Emperor of Austria met at Skiernevices, Poland.

1894—A crusade by the Lake Shore and
Rock Island Rallway Companies in
Chicago against car filippers resulted
in 224 arrests.

1904—Queen Helena of Italy gave birth
to heir to Italian throne at royal

to heir to Italian throne at royal palace of Racconigi, near Rome: boy will be called Humbert, Prince of

#### CONCEALED PISTOL.

Negro Had to Go to Jail and Pay a Fine in Police Court.

a Fine in Police Court.

Justice John's docket yesterday was long but trivial in its importance. The case against Mrs. Dobbs, charged with throwing lime in the eyes of little Ashby Barber, was dismissed, because the Justice could not see that there was anything to it.

Edward Moore was fined \$100 and put under a year's security for toting a pis

tol.

Joseph Toran paid \$2.50 for assaulting a colored girl.

The other cases were of no importance, consisting of drunks and small disorderlies, and were dealt with in the usual way.

Travelers Play Louisa. The Commercial Travelers and the strong Louisa team will play a game of baseball at Broad Street Park this afternoon, at which time a fine exhibition is promised.

The proceeds of the game will go for the benefit of the Travelers.

Wood's High Grade Grass and Clover Seeds.

NEW CROP SEEDS NOW READY.

PRICES QUOTED ON RE-QUEST. Our Descriptive Fall Cata-logue is an authority on Grasses; tells when and what to sow on different soils, either for Mead-ows or Pastures. Catalogue free for the asking,

T. W. Wood & Sons. Stores-12 S. Fourteenth St.,

Cor. Sixth and Marshall Sts., 1707 E. Franklin St.

Delegates to the Farmers' Na-tional Congress are cordially in-yled to call at our stores while in the city.